

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Droughts

Description: Periods in which rainfall falls below the normal range of variation

Species Associated With This Stressor:

Total SGCN: 1: 6 2: 2 3:

| Class | <i>Actinopterygii</i> (Ray-finned Fishes) | SGCN Category |
|---|---|---------------|
| Species: <i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> (Alewife) | | 2 |
| Severity: Severe | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Changes in annual water trends can affect water trends/discharge during important phases in the life cycle (spawning, rearing, outmigration). Recent NOAA research has shown that droughts and flooding during summer/fall can impact spring flow regimes. | | |
| Species: <i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (American Eel) | | 2 |
| Severity: Moderate Severity | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Droughts in the fall months could limit outmigration of adults from freshwater to marine waters. | | |
| Species: <i>Alosa sapidissima</i> (American Shad) | | 1 |
| Severity: Moderate Severity | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Changes in annual water trends can affect water trends/discharge during important phases in the life cycle (spawning, rearing, outmigration). Recent NOAA research has shown that droughts and flooding during summer/fall can impact spring flow regimes. | | |
| Species: <i>Salmo salar</i> (Atlantic Salmon) | | 1 |
| Severity: Severe | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: If stream level were to become low, Atlantic salmon rearing and spawning habitat would be lost. | | |
| Species: <i>Alosa aestivalis</i> (Blueback Herring) | | 1 |
| Severity: Severe | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Changes in annual water trends can affect water trends/discharge during important phases in the life cycle (spawning, rearing, outmigration). Recent NOAA research has shown that droughts and flooding during summer/fall can impact spring flow regimes. | | |
| Species: <i>Osmerus mordax</i> (Rainbow Smelt) | | 1 |
| Severity: Moderate Severity | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Changes in annual water trends can affect water trends/discharge during important phases in the life cycle (spawning, rearing, outmigration). Recent NOAA research has shown that droughts and flooding during summer/fall can impact spring flow regimes. | | |
| Class | <i>Insecta</i> (Insects) | SGCN Category |
| Species: <i>Callophrys hesseli</i> (Hessel's Hairstreak) | | 1 |
| Severity: Moderate Severity | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Extended droughts might affect hydrology and species composition of AWC swamps | | |
| Species: <i>Williamsonia lintneri</i> (Ringed Boghaunter) | | 1 |
| Severity: Moderate Severity | Actionability: Actionable with difficulty | |
| Notes: Increased drought or evapotranspiration could compromise long hydroperiod wetlands | | |

Habitats Associated With This Stressor:

Macrogroup Lakes and Ponds

Habitat System Name: Vernal Pool

Macrogroup Rivers and Streams

Habitat System Name: Ephemeral

Habitat System Name: Headwaters and Creeks

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Macrogroup Rivers and Streams

Habitat System Name: Small River

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The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.